In addition, Coal Minw (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been air tended w.e.f. 9.6.1993 to allow private sector participation in coal mining for purposes of generation of power, and for other end uses to be notified in addition to existing provision for iron and steel.

Bid to Curtail use or Coal

1984. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's at- tention has been drawn towards the news items under caption "Bid to curtail use of coal criticised" which appeared in the Hindustan Times, New Delhi on the 28th February, 1995;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) how Government propose to resist the attempt of the industrialised countries to stop India from using its coal in order to reduce Carbondioxide emission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is seized of the various issues relating to the Framework convention on Climate Change.

(c) The Government are unaware of any such attempt by industrialised countries.

Batteries and continuous vertical retorts in Dankuni Coal Complex

1985. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to UnStarred Question No. 1748 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 1994 and state:

(a) the number of batteries and number of continuous vertical retorts per battery in the Dankuni Coal Complex;

(b) the designed operating temperature in the retorts;

(e) the designed coal consumption for the rated output of gas per battery; and

(d) for how many days any particular battery has operated at 100 per cent capacity and what has been the actual coal consumption for running of each battery at the rated load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) There are five batteries at Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC). Each battery contains 20 continuous vertical retorts;

(b) As per design the normal temperature range to be maintained at various passes of the retorts varies from 1100 Degree Celsius to 1350 Degree Celsius;

(c) Designed coal consumption per battery is 300 tonnes of sized coal (-100 mm to +25 mm) per day.

(d) So far none of the batteries has been operated at 100% capacity level at DCC.

Low Phosphorous Coal

1986. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the answer to UnStarred Question No. 1748 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 1994 and state:

(a) what is the quantity of low phosphorous coal brought from Chirimiri Coal Field so far, how much coke was produced and what was the ash content in the same;

(b) what has been the landed cost of the above coal at Dankuni per tonne and what has been the realisation price of the coke produced;

(c) whether any cost benefit analysis has been done on production of ferro alloy coke from coal brought from Chirimiri Coal Field; and

(d) if so, how much cost benefit has been accrued by change of feed-stock from Raniganj to Chirimiri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) As per information received from Coal India Limited (CIL) approximately 5303 tonnes of low phosphorous coal was brought to Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC) from Chirimiri Coalfield of South Eastern Coalfields Limited. The total coke produced out of this coal is about 2121 tonnes with ash content varying from 22% to 38%.

(b) CIL has informed that the average landed cost of low phosphorous coal brought from Chirimiri Coalfield to DCC works out to Rs. 1495.00 per tonne by rail. Sale price of low phosphorous coke has been fixed from Rs. 2100.00 to Rs. 2600.00 per tonne depending upon the ash content. 30 tonnes of low phosphorous coal has so for been sold @ Rs. 2600.00 per tonne.

(c) and (d) Accoring to CIL, with sale price of Rs. 1280.00 per tonne CILCOKE produced from Raniganj Coal is sold at a loss of Rs. 373.00 per tonne. The ferro-alloy grade coke produced from Chirimiri Coal generates a net profit of about Rs. 485.00 per tonne. Thus the overall benefit is about Rs. 858.00 per tonne of coke produced by replacement of Raniganj Coal with Chirimiri Coal.

Agreement of CIL and Yamunanagar Generating Company Limited

1987. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has made a preliminary coal supply agreement through Central Coalfields Limited with Yamunanagar Generating company Limited for sale and supply of coal;

(b) if so, the estimated volume of coal which would be supplied to the power company;

(c) whether this coal will be supplied from Piparawar Open Cast Mines of ECIL;

(d) if so, whether as per the contract with National Thermal Power Corporation the said mines has also to supply coal to NTPC Plants of Dadri, Badarpur and other Plants;

(e) whether the latest contract of Coal India Limited with the Israeli Power utility at Yamunanagar is going to effect the already assured supply to NTPC Plants; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure linkage to NTPC Plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Coal India Ltd. (CIL) have informed that as on date, no agreement has been concluded by them with Yamunanagar Generating Company Ltd. for supply of coal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) to (f) According to the information received from CIL, coal is being supplied to power stations at Dadri and Badarpur and also to other consumers from North Karanpura Coalfields of Central Coalfields Ltd. Coal India Ltd. have informed that subject to the conclusion of the necessary agreement they are in a position to meet the requirements of Yamunanagar Generating Compar y without adversely affecting supplies to NTPC Plants.

कोयला खानों के मुहानों पर पड़ा कोयला

1988. श्री सुषमा स्वराज:
श्री राम जेठमलानी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला खानों के मुहानों पर सदैव भारी मात्रा में कोयला पड़ा रहता है;